

The Winter Term

Berea's Winter Term begins Wednesday, January 2nd, 1918. Everybody can get to school for the Winter Term. You have nothing else to do! And the cost at Berea is less than you can live at home. And what you may learn in one term is worth hundreds of dollars.

The Winter Term is fixed on purpose for those who can be here for a short time only. We give you the things that are the most profitable and practical, and you learn right quick!

One Winter Term will make a better farmer, or a better housekeeper, or will give a good start in carpentry, bricklaying, blacksmithing or bookkeeping, or preparation for teaching school.

And besides, it will make you acquainted with a lot of the best young men and young ladies. Come to Berea!

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Prof. Holisteron's article on "Peace ???" is full of good things for you to think about. Read it and ever after hold your peace till the proper time.

The New Year's suggestions in the Home Department by Miss Disney are splendid. Every home maker should read them and live up to them as nearly as possible the coming year. This one article should be worth many times the cost of THE CITIZEN to you who want to do the right thing.

Worthy of Thought.
A quiet meditator is still to be preferred before a troubled superfluity.

FOR SALE—Dining room table and six chairs; good as new, cheap. See Wm. Jesse Baird, Berea Ky. ad-27

IN OUR OWN STATE IS REASBLE AUSTRO-GERMANS FOR SHIPBUILDING CONCENTRATING

Chairman Hurley Appears Before Senate Investigating Body.

SOLDIERS MASSED BY ENEMY FOR FRESH ATTEMPT TO PIERCE ITALIAN PLAINS.

TO TAKE BLAME FOR DELAY

Declares Delay in Turning Out Vessels Was in Part Attributable to Small Capacity of Yards.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The German Goethals now, it was brought out at the shipping inquiry, cost the government more than a dozen ships which got away to foreign owners before the shipping board issued its orders commanding all construction. A few also went to foreign governments while the new board was getting organized.

Chairman Hurley of the board was on the witness stand the greater part of the day.

Mr. Hurley, in response to questions, declared he alone was responsible for the building of ships and that if there were any delays he was to blame for them.

No additional legislation, he said, is needed. The chairman of the shipping board has obtained through reorganization of the fleet corporation, he said, all the authority he needs.

Why Progress Was Slow.

The navy's utilization of much of the country's shipbuilding facilities was cited by him testifying before the senate investigating committee as one reason for the slow progress of merchant ship construction.

Mr. Hurley declared that the fact that the navy at the outbreak of the war controlled 70 per cent of the building facilities of 18 prominent shipyards forced the shipping board to have new yards built.

Continual reorganization of the board's emergency fleet corporation, he said, was necessary to make the corporation responsive to the demands made upon it.

Had to Construct Yards.

Delay in turning out ships, Mr. Hurley said, was in part attributable to the small capacity of American shipyards.

"The task of the fleet corporation," he said, "is not only the construction of new ships, but more especially the fabrication of new facilities and the construction of new yards. With the tremendous expansion of the industry, with the relatively small number of workmen heretofore engaged in shipbuilding, some time must be granted for the proper expansion and development of the necessary labor and directing forces to man the newly created facilities.

"It is hardly fair to say that the newly created facilities shall from the very day they have been put into operation produce ships at maximum capacity. The output will increase progressively as experience grows and man power is increased.

"The work thus far has been in many cases preparatory, and it has carried with it the usual amount of inaccuracy and disappointment, but this period of preparation is getting rapidly behind us and the period of actual ship construction in full accordance with our plans is immediately before us."

MEN AT FRONT MISS TURKEY

Ships Carrying the American Bird Are Delayed on the Way to France.

With the American Army in France, Dec. 24.—The great bulk of the American expeditionary force will not get the expected Christmas dinner. The submarine attack forced the ship which was carrying cranberries to turn back, and through some unknown circumstances two ships which were carrying the supplies of turkey left the United States so late that it was impossible for them to arrive in France in time.

The turkeys which already have arrived in the army zone were left over from Thanksgiving and will go an extremely short way.

Now it appears that the principal dish of the day will be "monkey turkey," which is ordinary canned corned beef.

BELIEVE POTATOES HOARDED

Report That Millions of Bushels Held by Farmers to Be Investigated.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—Reports that millions of bushels of potatoes are being hoarded by farmers and shippers in the middle West, who are doing them out in small lots at high prices are being investigated by agents of the department of justice, working in conjunction with Samuel Livingston, chief investigator of the United States food administration. "The government report shows a crop approximating 30,000,000 bushels in Michigan," said Livingston, "yet up to December 1 only 2,500,000 bushels had been shipped out of that state."

Balked in Their Drive at Monte Asolone, Teutons Feverishly Are Preparing Onslaught—Formidable Positions Confront Invaders.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—Unexpectedly balked in their march toward the plain by the Monte Asolone positions after they had captured them, the Austro-German troops are concentrating heavily, according to all available reports, north and northeast of this important approach to dominating Monte Grappa. A new and unprecedentedly vigorous onslaught on the barriers to the plateau is expected soon, not only at Grappa itself, but on the Asiago Plateau and possibly the Lower Piave, where enemy troop concentrations also are reported.

Although expert opinion appears to be approaching unanimity that the Austrians have given up hope of breaking through the Italian line at present, so far as to force another great retreat, all available information indicates the enemy desires to achieve another big success by capturing all peaks commanding the plain, and would vastly prefer a position at the northern limit of the plain, at least, where climatic conditions would favor his troops, while possession of the peaks would enable him to control the territory for miles in front of them. Even a cursory visit to the Grappa sector, however, is sufficient to reveal convincingly how very far the enemy is from achieving these objectives and how formidable the Italian positions are—backed up by a rejuvenated army, thoroughly reorganized and reequipped, and whose spirit was shown by the counter-attack which recaptured the great Asolone positions.

SAY RICH MEN OF THE U. S. IN PLOT TO DEFRAUD

President's Food Price Investigation Brings to Light Some Startling Conditions.

TRY TO EVADE INCOME TAX?

Probe Shows System of Bearer Warrants Which Absolutely Conceals the Identity of Real Owners of Corporation Stocks.

Washington, Dec. 24.—American millionaires are declared to be involved in a far-reaching plot to defraud the United States government of millions of dollars in income tax.

This was revealed at the federal trade commission's hearing in the president's food price investigation. By a system of bearer warrants which absolutely conceals the identity of the real owners of corporation stocks, certain rich men of the United States have succeeded in evading payment of income taxes and surtaxes, through making it impossible for the treasury to find who owns the tax.

Nation's Food Supply Affected.

The tentacles of the packers' combine of Chicago extending into the food supply of the nation were still further revealed. Under the questioning of Francis J. Heney, F. W. Croll, treasurer of Armour & Co., admitted the vast interest that concerns has in other food companies. He burst the confinement of records that permitted this condition and showed that in a directorate of eleven, five are dummy through which J. Ogden Armour with his sixth deciding vote can do anything he wishes. The properties are in the names of dummies, it developed, leading Heney to observe:

"So there is no way in which a government accountant or other interested person can secure actual facts as to what companies Armour controls?" Croll admitted this was so.

One Vast Combine.

As the hearing proceeded toward the goal of showing the packers of the country in one vast combine to control food there developed incidentally that the Chicago packing interests have holdings in cattle and packing trade journals. Among these named were the Report Publishing company of Fort Worth, Tex., and the Record Stockmen of Denver, Colo.

Henry E. Wilson, an accountant of the commission, testified that he found many "peculiar items" in going over the documents.

(Continued on Page Eight)

WORLD NEWS

No essential change has occurred on the Western Front during the week. The English people are somewhat sore because Cambrai was not taken and the Germans recovered part of the positions gained by Gen. Haig in his brilliant drive.

The Germans have been trying very hard to break the Italian line. According to late reports, three divisions, including about sixty thousand men, were repulsed with a great loss of life. The winter snows add to the difficulties of the German campaign in the Alps.

The counter-revolution movement in Russia seems to be gaining in force. Several opponents of the Bolshevik rule have combined their interests and are causing the radicals anxiety. Violent methods are being used to stamp out opposition.

The German commander in Turkey, Frankenthal, has not been able to oppose the English in Palestine or Mesopotamia. Should he move toward either place, it would leave Constantinople open to attack.

Armenian massacres continue with heartless severity. It has been estimated that two million of these oriental Christians have either been killed or are living in destitution and starving conditions. Their only offense is their opposition to the Moslem faith and their independent character.

A rumor that Japan was desirous of occupying Siberia, in the interests of the Allies, and already had forces on the field has been denied by officials of that nation. Japan has fine armies, highly modern in all equipment and could do effective service should such occasion arise.

The Germans have found a new instrument of war which they have used in their campaign to retain their possessions in East Africa. Large swarms of wasps are thrown against the enemy, who are attacked while blinded and suffering from stings.

The Greeks are beginning a movement against Bulgaria. This would affect the conditions in the Balkans and release the Romanians, who still have a good sized army. French and English forces are joining this expedition.

The Senate Committee has been making a searching investigation of the conduct of the war by the administration. Provided political animosity is avoided and an investigation may spur the officials to greater activity and result in good.

Second Jackie Victim of Gang.
Chicago.—Another Great Lakes Jackie has fallen victim to the same gang, the police believe, who murdered Jackie John A. Becker over a month ago. Rushed to the County Hospital an operation was performed, but physicians despaired of saving his life. The most significant feature of the case is that it is an absolute parallel to the Becker murder mystery. It was pointed out that Jackies are in the habit of carrying money in their shoes. And it was presumed that the robbers found what they were searching for.

Two Deserters Come as Stowaways.
An Atlantic Port—Two deserters from the German army arrived here as stowaways on a Belgian relief ship. They were turned over to the immigration officials. It was said to be under 30 years old and to have escaped from the Russian front. After remaining in Holland for two months they decided to come to this country. When the ship was five days out the Germans made their appearance, weak from hunger and thirst, but said they had been "accustomed to hunger in Germany."

Dearment Demanded By Chinese.
Pekin.—The Chinese commandant at Harbin, Manchuria, delivered an ultimatum to the Bolshevik headquarters giving the Communists 48 hours to disarm and leave Harbin. Otherwise, they were warned force would be used. The Chinese are continuing to strengthen their military forces at Harbin. Lieutenant General Horvath, Russian military commander at Harbin, is assisting the Chinese. Because of the existing conditions he has taken up his residence in the area under Che Len.

University Column

Achievements of Former Beraeans in South America

We have before us an extensive report from H. H. Lightward, Associate Secretary Young Men's Christian Association, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in which he gives in detail the wonderful work accomplished in that field.

It is indeed gratifying to learn how the leading citizens are taking hold of the work in that Roman Catholic country. A native physician, who is interested in the work but does not take to the religious phase of it, stated, "Your association work would be the greatest thing in Brazil if you would only leave religion out of your program." In spite of the fact that there are such thinkers interested, the religious program has not been changed.

The work is growing rapidly and will soon be beyond its present limited quarters and equipment. It has not been without difficulties and opposition but the constant surprise to those engaged in the work in that men understand as well as they do that which the Association is trying to co-operate in bringing about.

The guiding hand of God and the standing by of the people in the home land are responsible for the success of the work.

DR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS IN BEREA

A notable address was given in the Vocational Chapel, Thursday morning, the 20th, by Dr. Talcott Williams, head of the School of Journalism, a department of Columbia University, New York City.

Doctor Williams came to Kentucky to make several speeches in behalf of the Red Cross drive for membership in Christmas week, and made an appointment in Berea because of his interest in the institution, its work, and the people whom it serves.

Besides a telling plea for the Red Cross, the speaker made a clear and powerful arraignment of Germany and her imperialistic policies. His portrayal of the small group of war lords manipulating things to their own advantage and crushing out all who dare to oppose their purposes, with cruel hand, was vivid in the extreme. Because of his closeness to sources of information and his acquaintance with men who are leading in the affairs of the world he was able to give facts and personal allusions that are not seen in print. He made more concrete and real the network of subtle and sinister plots that Germany has been weaving for years against our own country and even within its borders. He showed the working of the German government and its inevitable hostility to democracy wherever it exists, and made it clear that the welfare of the world demands the destruction of such a system and laid it upon our people to do all in their power to bring it about, for the sake of the peoples of Europe as well as our own interest and the cause of right.

It is possible that Doctor Williams will be able to return to Berea at a later time, in the spring, when conditions will be more favorable for a larger meeting and a fuller hearing of his important message, for it is one that every citizen of the community should hear.

KNIGHT—VAUGHN

Merry Christmas bells became joyous wedding bells Wednesday morning for Rev. Chas. Spurgeon Knight, the well-known Berea teacher and evangelist, and Miss Bessie Vaughn, one of Berea's most popular and attractive young ladies. The marriage was the result of a happy romance and was by no means a surprise to their infinite friends.

Mr. Knight has for a number of years been member of the faculty of the Berea Normal School and one of the College Preachers. As a minister, he has a strong hold on the large student body and is popular with the people of both the College and the town.

The bride, who is a graduate of the Berea Normal School, is the accomplished daughter of Fayette Vaughn, a prosperous and popular farmer living near Berea.

The marriage took place at the home of the bride's brother, Secretary Marshall E. Vaughn. Only the members of the bride's family and a few intimate friends were present. Rev. Howard Hudson officiated.

During the ceremony, Miss Jameson sang, "I Love You Truly," and "O Promise Me." The couple marched into the room to the strains of Lohengrin, and while they stood, Mrs. Smith played "Still Wie Die Nachts."

The happy couple received the hearty congratulations of friends and left immediately for a journey of some days before returning to their Berea home.

College Column

PEACE ???

Professor Robertson

It seems as if Germany is planning to stage a great peace movement for the Christmas season. Among all her subtle and sinister plots, that would be the most dangerous for the world's welfare, a fitting accompaniment to her hypocritical pretense that she has been forced to fight a war of defense. If Germany wants peace the rest of the world does not. The loss of a man's credit for honesty and truth is bad enough, but the loss of the credit of a nation for honesty and truth is worse, beyond measure. Such, however, is the standing of the present government that rules a people who deserves better things.

As the Christmas season returns the thoughts of men naturally dwell on the message of peace and good will that came to the world with the birth of the Christ child. The people of our own country, in the security of our isolated location, are particularly a peace loving people. Only by great effort have we been roused to enter war. But a duty has been laid upon us and we must not for a moment shrink from it.

The mock-peace that the German Emperor is making with the traitor leaders in Russia is an uncertain thing and does not much concern us. But we must oppose to the limit a suggestion of peace, from whatever source, that would end the war before the time to end has come.

When we stop to think, we realize that none of the great purposes for which so much blood has been spilled have yet been gained or could be gained by stopping now. Territories might be restored to what they were before, even indemnities might be paid, but this would fall far short of what the situation demands. The deeper evils must be rooted out.

When the human body is sick there can be restoration to health only when the source of the malady is found and removed. So it is in the larger affairs of state and the world. The x-ray of public opinion tells us with no uncertainty the thing that is to be done and we must do it. The surgeon's knife cuts deep sometimes but it is kindly even though it causes the blood to flow. The same Christ, who came with the angels' song of peace, met, in the maturity of His manhood, the wickedness of the world and He said He came not to bring peace but a sword.

We can gain much of profit from the experiences of the past. In the war of the American Revolution, as a feeble and struggling people we might have made a peace with Great Britain in 1778, when the war was only half over; but it would not have brought with it complete independence nor would it have roused the colonies so closely that they could go on to the construction of so grand and powerful a federal union as we have today. The Civil War, which rent our own country in twain, might have been ended in 1863, for its issue was practically decided then, but that would have left unsettled the moral issue of slavery which lay beneath the cause of states rights.

If these wars had to continue, how much more necessary is it that the present war, greater and more terrible by far, should go on until the issues are really settled. We should nerve ourselves for this and not yield to any siren voice for peace until the right is made supreme over might, until good faith is kept in the agreements between nations, until the worth of a man is recognized at a value set by Christian civilization, until the rule of a few selected persons shall give way to the rule of the people, until the spirit of Christ is established in the world in institutions and practices that seek the welfare of men and do not, in selfishness, crush some for the advantage of others.

Our country has just girded herself for this task. The cause is so righteous that none can fail to see it. For all these years of peace and quiet we have been gaining strength for this day. Laying aside all differences, ready to make any sacrifices demanded of us, let us resolve at this Christmas time to press on.

Oasis Made to Order.

In the desert stretch between El Centro and Yuma, down in the southeast corner of California, engineers made a new oasis the other day. They just bored a hole in the ground, and up came the revivifying waters. Then a few date seeds were dropped into the soil, and a few vegetables planted, and they will have an oasis made to order.

The strength of the naval reserve force is 49,250 men, 70 per cent of whom volunteered for general service.

Academy Column

LIBERTY MY HERITAGE

Far out in the harbor of New York stands the Statue of Liberty, proud and majestic, enlightening the world, lifting her torch to the stars, her face calm and serene, gazing proudly out to sea as if to say, "This is the land of freedom; this is the land of hope; my country, your country, once the home of the tyrant; once the home of the oppressed, the home of the harassed; let whose gates have long since been opened, whose life has long since been renewed by Liberty, Liberty alone; your heritage and my heritage."

It was with anxious and thankful hearts that our forefathers listened to the first peal of the "Liberty Bell" and high within the steeple of the old state house waited the gray-haired bell-ringer, ready to peal forth the glad tidings of liberty. impatiently the old man would shake his head, repeating over and over again, "They will never do it, they will never do it." But never did those men hesitate to sign that document which would prove that all men are free and equal, for too bitterly did they hate that English tyrant, too long had permitted themselves to be bound hand and foot and too long had they suffered him to oppress them by his iron rule.

Then great indeed was the rejoicing when the signal was given and for the first time the old "Liberty Bell" pealed forth its musical tones proclaiming liberty to the people of America, this America, this grand and beautiful America which we today can scarcely realize was once only a small colony with but a handful of men.

In the time past there was a great people whose only idea, whose only hope, whose only aspirations were to reach that long promised land—Canaan. There they knew their ideas would become idealized. Their tope would reach that mound "Contentment" but so wrapped were they in thought of their own joy that never once did they look down into the mystic future and see a people who from birth had enjoyed a Canaan, not only like unto their own but far exceeding it, and whose grandest heritage was, is and will ever be Liberty.

But "there is no reward without great labor" and our heritage was purchased by the hardships and sacrifices of our forefathers, and for it many wives became widows, children were left fatherless, and the wolf of poverty entered many doors; yet it was liberty that lighted the pathway of the pilgrim, over unknown seas; it glowed in the narration of independence; it warmed the hearts of the half-clad soldiers at Valley Forge; they left their homes for it; they gave up their lives for it; they left their frozen footprints on the sands of memory for it.

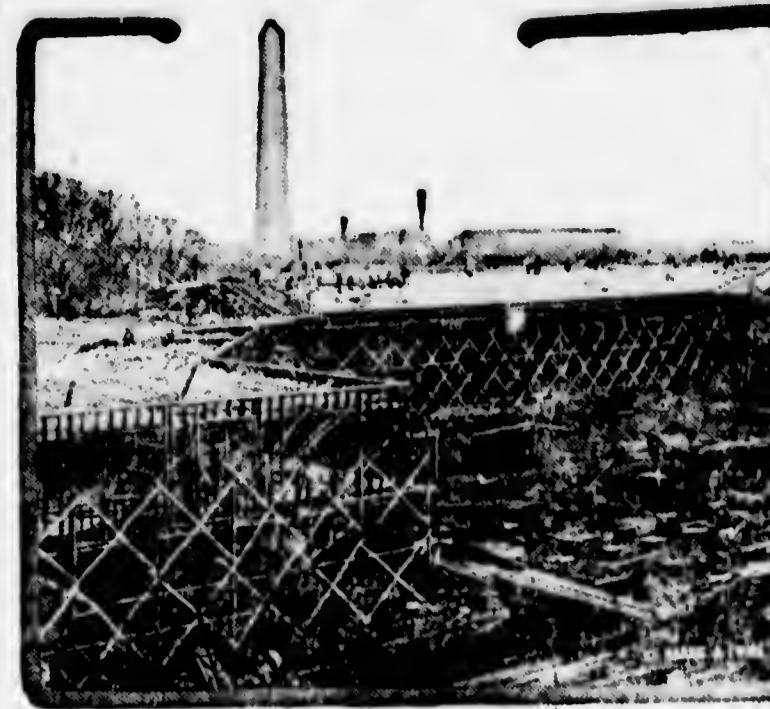
Those were the men so strong and brave, so noble and true, who fought and won for us our liberty; fought and won for us our homes, our America; they, by hard labors, almost frozen, fighting there on the dark and bloody battleground; they, our ancestors, our forefathers, fought for and left to us the grandest inheritance that has ever been left to the descendants of a nation, that without which we could not live; that without which we could scarcely breathe.

Then, when at last liberty was won, the question was—"How shall we make it secure?" At length some earnest and thoughtful one came to the rescue and said, "This is only possible, by making an organized government, by giving all power to its people for necessary individual government; by letting each man be his own master and by letting each man, woman and child be a link in the vast chain."

Thus it was that our freedom was made secure, thus it is that we today enjoy a perfect union, domestic tranquillity and established justice, so we see that while government is the key to liberty, yet liberty is the foundation of government; without one the other is incomplete, while in the two together we enjoy that which has made our country famous above all others; that which has made us—the people of America—envied by all other people; and that which has made our states a union one and inseparable.

It was Daniel Webster, one of our greatest statesmen and orators, who said; "If the true spark of religious and civil liberty be kindled, it will burn. Human agency cannot extinguish it; like the earth's central fire, it may be smothered for a time; the ocean may overwhelm it; mountains may press it down; but its inherent and unconquerable force will have hold the ocean and the land, and, at some time or other, the volcano will break out and flame up to heaven in one vast unconquerable

TEMPORARY QUARTERS FOR WAR WORKERS



Considerable vacant space owned by Uncle Sam in Washington is being rapidly covered with immense temporary structures to house the rapidly extending war machinery of the various government departments. The picture shows a building being erected for the ordnance bureau of the war department. Cannons are being constructed, regarded as marvelous, was no more speedy than the erection of these buildings in Washington. In one case a pleasure park has been denuded of many splendid trees in order to furnish convenient quarters for government workers. There are more than a dozen of these temporary structures.

THE NEUTRAL
Brother, how shall it fare with us
When the war is laid aside,
If it be proven that I am he
For whom a world has died?

If it be proven that all my good,
And the greater good that I will make,
Were purchased me by a multitude
Who suffered for my sake?

That I was delivered by mere mankind
Avowed to one sacrifice,
And not, as I hold them, hale blind,
But dying with open eyes?

If it be found, when the battle clears,
Their deaths has set me free,
Then how shall I live with myself
Through the years?

What they have bought for me?

Brother, how much it fare with me,
Or how am I justified,
If it be proven that I am he
For whom mankind has died,
If it be proven that I am he
Whose long questioned denied?

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p. 10. From "Sea Warfare." Mr.
Kipling's last poem about the War.
The poem may be printed as above
with copyright notice given.

Antiseptic surgery has been practiced since 1865.

SHERM'S DOTS

A MESSAGE FROM HENRY VAN DYKE
A Red Cross Christmas to Those Who Feel Poor

I write as a brother.
We are a large family.

This world war made in Germany against which we are fighting has sent our incomes down and our expenses up.

The pinch hurts, but it is not going to kill us.

We still have enough and something to spare.

Though we feel poor, don't let us be impoverished by selfish fear.

Let us save in food, in service, in clothes, in luxuries, but not in money.

Let us use it by giving it to save the wounded, the suffering, our friends, our country.

Let us keep Christmas this year by keeping up the Red Cross.

Then it will not be a poor Christmas, but a rich Christmas in our hearts.

Henry Van Dyke.

Secrets of GOOD ADVERTISING

BUILDING CONFIDENCE.

When you patronize a merchant who practices honesty in his advertising and always sells the quality he offers through his printed announcements, you acquire confidence in him and his goods.

You accept his word as truth. You know that when he says he is going to sell dollar values at half price you can buy a full dollar's worth for fifty cents.

And you feel that you can go to his store at any time and be assured of honest treatment, honest values and honest prices.

Good advertising in its fullest sense can give any merchant the reputation of being "on the square." On the other hand, advertising with only an occasional little untruth can often undermine the reputation of a dealer to such an extent that you become suspicious and question every statement he makes thereafter.

Advertising that tends to build confidence is a mighty and valuable instrument in the hands of the progressive merchant. It is the means of nourishing his business and making it grow to the limit of its capacity.

Noisy Burglars.

Wife (3 n. m.)—John, wake up! I hear burglars sawing a panel from the front door. That's funny—now that you've stopped snoring I don't hear them!

Idaze.

Then again it was Patrick Henry whose cry was; "Give me Liberty or give me death;" and there is not in America today a man, woman or child who would not rather face death in any shape or form than to give up his liberty, his Heritage, the liberty which has always been his and will ever be his.

Those men who cemented our colonies together are gone, but the cement still remains, and we may say that our great nation is more strongly united today than ever before. The American people are sane and reasonable, whatever our actions may be we may say they were based on cold reason.

—Robert Gardner.



THE DOTS SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

By Clifford Leon Sherman.

Dear Folks:—The map course is still going on and it won't be long until we are all expert at it. It seems kind of funny that some of us should be doing our bit with a lead pencil instead of a gun, but it pays in the long run. Yesterday we learned a whole lot of new signs, which I am sending home for the kids. The officer explained the signs for wells and springs, but said, if we wanted a whole lot of water in a hurry, we should study our maps very carefully, and look for the sign of the SAMMY.

To complete the picture, draw a line from dot 1 to dot 2, then from dot 2 to dot 3, and so on.

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Much Coal is Wasted.

Of the world's coal mined 1,235,000,000 tons are wasted in heat radiation and other losses, according to L. C. Harvey, an expert on fuel economy. In 1910 the amount of coal mined in the world was about 1,300,000,000 tons, and, according to Mr. Harvey, it was improbable that anything like 5 per cent was ever turned into actual useful work.

For Sure.

"Is he lazy?"
"He is. He'll go into a revolving door and then wait for somebody to come along and turn it around."

Mean of Him.

Wife—You used to want to hold my hand before we were married.

Hubby—I'd like to now, but it would keep you from your housework, dear.

JOHN F. HYLAN AND HIS FAMILY



John F. Hylan, mayor-elect of New York, and his wife and only daughter, Virginia, photographed in their Brooklyn home.

A Great Demand For Teachers; Normal Training Prepares Them.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR YOU!



CLASS IN WOODWORK

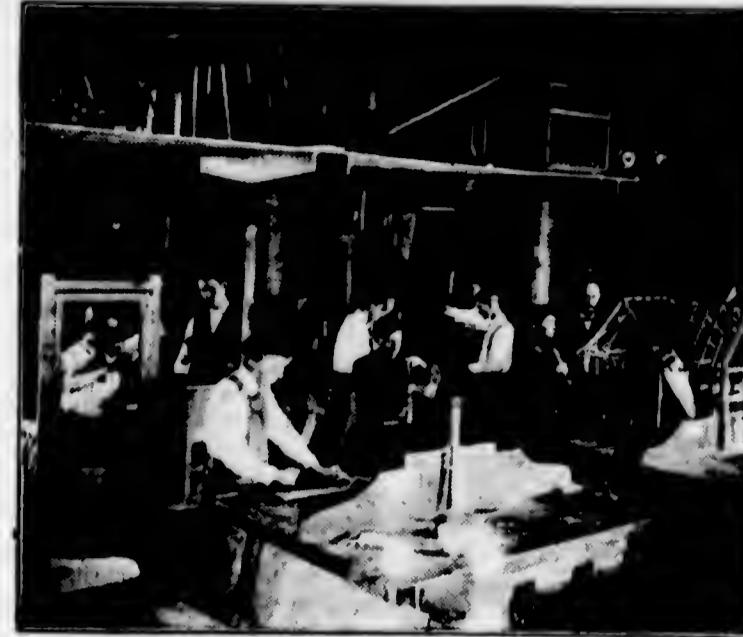
Parents, Give Your Children A Chance to Be Somebody

There has never been time when life here for a useful career. Why an education gave so large a return for you? on the investment. The world wants boys and girls who can do things, earn a good living, don't be content, must now, there are three positions. Climb a little higher—get to a place open for every one person who is where your folks, your community, prepared to fill the place. There or even your state can be proud that is a fine position waiting for every one who is an citizen. Two percent, person who will learn to do typesetting and shorthand, or who can keep books. A course of three months in these at Berea will get you ready to make a handsome salary.

You don't need a big lot of money to get an education at Berea. Everything is so systematized here that the price of board and living is cheaper than staying at home. Just what happens, nobody can ever take away will happen in the world after this war, no one can tell, but now you do have the opportunity to go to school. Be a long-sighted person and make the best use of your time, else, Give your boy or girl the chance that you have often wished that you had had.



A CLASS OF BEREA BRICKLAYERS



CLASS IN CARPENTRY

The Winter Term at Berea

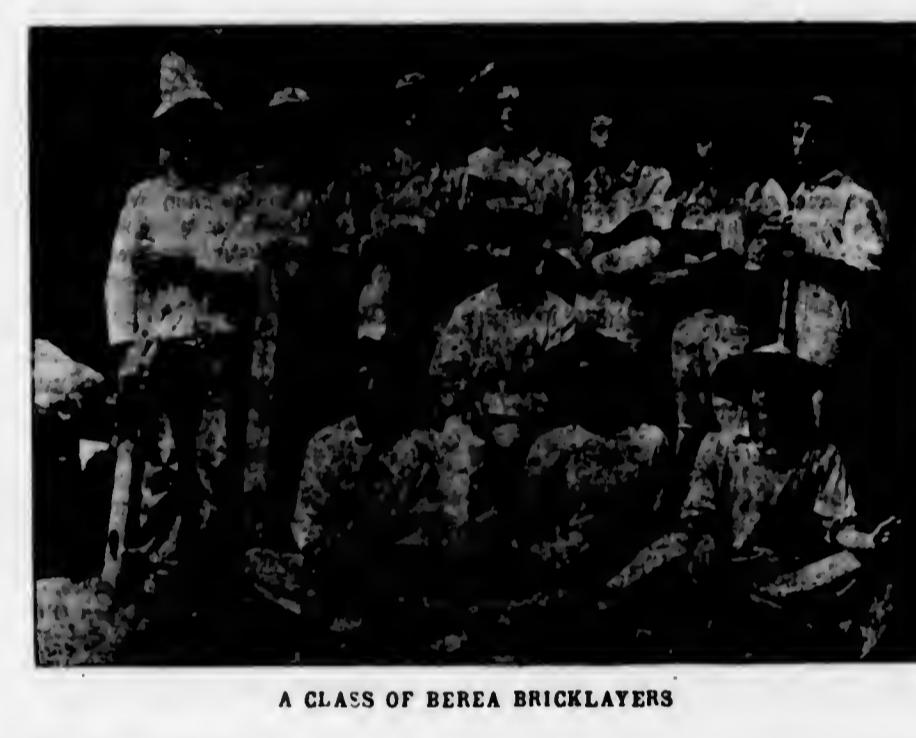
From the North and South, East, shooting, spoke fitting and tool sharpening, West, strong and fair minded young men and women are coming to Berea for a winter course. The Winter Term has always been a favorite term in Berea because it is the leisure time of the year on the farm; and a time when bad roads and cold weather shut in the people of our great mountain section. Great preparation has been made in Berea for an extra large number. The Normal and Vocational Departments make special preparation for students during the winter as they have



SECRETARY VAUGHN

A number of classes like the teachers certificate course, certificate course in agriculture, home science, bricklaying and blacksmithing are especially adapted to winter study and come just before the great work season of spring and summer.

There are two courses that we wish to especially call your attention to bricklaying and blacksmithing. We have two very strong instructors in these classes and they are able to turn out men thoroughly equipped in the principles, science and practical experience of these two branches. Our bricklayers from



RAISE MORE HOGS

We, the Livestock Committee of the Federal Food Administration for Kentucky, realizing the seriousness of the food situation the world over, and the vital bearing it will have on the winning of this great war against the enemies of democracy, call the attention of our fellow farmers to the following:

First—There is a great shortage of hogs. This shortage is bound to continue for some time. Whether the war ends within a year or not, there is a more urgent necessity for an increase in the production of hogs and hog products, and prices will continue high.

The United States Food Administration has assured the producers that hogs will not sell below a minimum of \$15.50 basis of top hogs on the Chicago market.

Second—The South needs thousands of bred gilts. There is an abundance of feeding material all over the Southland that cannot be profitably marketed except through feeding it to hogs. We have an abnormally large corn crop and much of it must be fed to hogs.

Both patriotism and profit call the farmer to do his duty. Let every farmer add at least one brood sow to his drove. Breed and feed as efficiently and intensively as possible. Keep your hogs free from free and worms, which will insure health.

Be patriotic, and at the same time make money. We must raise and fatten more hogs.

G. T. SPENCER
Instructor in Bricklaying

last year's class are now making from \$5.00 to \$8.00 a day and there is plenty of work for men who are yet to take it. The blacksmithing course equips young men in all sorts of iron work, welding, horse-

Here is a suggestion for parents: You want to do the best by your children. Give them a chance to be somebody. No matter what happens, nobody can ever take away the education that you give your boy or girl. Berea College has just

what they need. A little money will go farther at Berea than anywhere else. Give your boy or girl the chance that you have often wished that you had had.

It Pays to Study Agriculture

There never has been a time in the history of our country when there was a greater demand for the products of the farm. The farmer can find a market for everything from Persimmons to Fat Hogs. Think of it! Corn \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bushel. Navy Beans \$4.00 to \$6.00 per bushel. Hay \$20.00 to \$30.00 per ton. Turkeys 20c to 30c per pound. Sheep \$8.00 to \$15.00 per head. Hogs \$13.00 to \$20.00 per 100 pounds.

It is a patriotic thing to be a farmer now. Our Government is urging us to produce more even at such high prices. We must have the farm products. Only the man who knows how can respond to this, to Country's Call to the farm.

Then the Government is begging for trained men in Agriculture offering them splendid opportunities and salaries. Every one of our Agricultural Graduates with the ability or leadership has taken a splendid position as Demonstrator, Farm Manager, or else is making money on his home farm. There will be a greater demand for men who have had training in agriculture when this war is over than ever before. The great work of reconstruction

EGBERT H. GOODEY
Instructor in Painting

A GREAT DISCOVERY AT THE DAIRY

By milking the cows three times a day at the College Dairy Barn they have made a wonderful gain in their milk flow. Thirty-four cows milking two times a day in 10 days produced 1,237 gallons milk, while the same 34 cows have produced in 10 days milking 3 times a day 1,610 gallons milk, which is an increase of 333 gallons for 10 days or a gallon a day to the cow. It will be noticed that the cows are averaging 5 gallons to the cow which is a very remarkable record for a general average. This discovery alone, if it continues to go on at the rate it is going, will make a difference of \$2,000 a year to the College. And there seems to be no reason to doubt that it is a great success, as the cows have made this record gain through the last cold spell as compared with the warm weather just before the spell set in. The largest gain for any one cow has been from 6½ gallons per day to 9 gallons a day.

Think of it! In Berea's Agriculture Course you learn how they are making cows average over five gallons of milk per day. Some of them are giving as much as eight gallons per day. They are not unusual cows. The are fed and cared for in an unusual way. Yet any one can do it if they know how. Soil that was not worth 50c per acre so far as production is concerned, is now producing 80 bushels of corn per acre. Land producing crops 12:30 p. m., and 8:00 to 10:00 p. m.

F. W. CHRISTOPHER
Ass't. Supt. of Woodwork

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING



NEW MODEL DAIRY BARN

If You Don't go to War, go to School!

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEEA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

We SELL hats and sell them right, Mrs. Laura Jones.

William Dizney has enlisted and his present address is Columbus Barracks, 10th Co., Columbus, O.

Lieut. Stanley Engle, who is stationed at Ft. Riley, Kansas, stopped off in Berea for a short time, week before last, on his way back to Camp "Ike" Bernstein is confident of our boy's success.

Misses Mary and Florence Tatum are at home for the holidays.

Miss Eliza Shearer left last week for Hamilton, where she will spend Christmas vacation with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Adams are visiting relatives in Berea this week.

Miss Anna Baugh, who is teaching near Louisville, is at home for two weeks' vacation.

Carroll Rutledge, of the 149th Inf. Band, stopped off in Berea for a short time at the first of the week on his return to Hattiesburg from a visit with his parents in Massachusetts.

John Riley Jones, who has been away from home for the past few months, is spending the holidays in Berea with his parents.

Miss Bess Marsh, who is teaching in the South this year, is spending the Christmas vacation with her parents.

Miss Bertha King, who is teaching at Barbourville, arrived Saturday for a ten days' visit with her mother.

Richard Howard, who is in the navy, has been home this past week to visit relatives.

Mrs. B. H. Gabbard and Mrs. R. L. Moore were shopping in Richmond Thursday of last week.

B. F. Van Winkle, who has been working in Cleveland this fall, has returned home.

Sergeant Earl Hays of Camp Taylor was home last week for a short leave of absence.

Miss Straight, who is Secretary to Mrs. Ernberg at the Fireside Industries, left last Friday for Atlanta, Georgia, where she will spend the holidays.

H. B. Harrison, Agricultural Agent for Powell County, spent Christmas with his parents on Center street.

Don Edwards, the oldest son of Prof. and Mrs. T. A. Edwards, is at home for the holidays.

B. F. Creech, who is engaged in U. S. Agricultural work in West Virginia, stopped off in Berea at the first of the week for a short visit, on his way to Harlan to spend Christmas with home folks.

Miss Margaret Todd, who is teaching at Somerset, is spending the holidays in Berea with her mother, Mrs. Gertrude Todd.

J. L. Ambrose, who has been working at Chillicothe, Ohio, during the past fall, is spending Christmas with his family in Berea.

Mrs. Fannie Denmon, of Lee was visiting in Berea last week.

Miss Edna Early, who has been visiting friends and relatives in the South for five months, has returned to her home.

Judge J. G. Baxter and daughter, Zerella, were the guests of Miss Estella Bicknell at her mother's home on Chestnut street, Sunday.

Lieut. Wm. Ralph Hindspeth, of Camp Taylor, was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hindspeth, on Chestnut street for a few days.

Miss Myrtle Baker was in Lexington Sunday and Monday.

Miss Ethel Harris of the E. K. S. N. is at home for the Christmas holidays.

Miss Alberta Norville, who was a teacher at Elizabethtown, was visiting here for a few days. She will take a position in the Cincinnati Graded Schools, the first of the year.

Mrs. C. H. Porter and children, John, Robert, Ruth and David, have gone to Bethel, Ohio, to visit friends and relatives during the Christmas holidays.

"Pat" Campbell of Williamsfield, O., has been spending the holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Hart.

NEW WATER RATES FOR 1918

The College has now had several years' experience in carrying on its Water Works, and is planning to provide for a larger number of students. It finds that there must be considerable expense for pumping part of the year, and that the outlay for repairs and upkeep is increasing.

Nevertheless, it will still be its plan and desire to furnish water for household purposes so far as possible to its neighbors. It urges all to keep up and increase cisterns for soft water and to lessen the need of College water.

Those who wish to have College water in their houses and who can be served from such mains as the College has now or can afford to install, will come under the following regulations the first of January, 1918. They have been shaped up with the purpose of providing a little more income for the maintenance of the Water Works, and to provide for as many families as possible, and making it an object at all times to be saving of water.

Regulations

The following rules and regulations govern the use of water, and shall, therefore, be considered a part of the contract with every person who shall be supplied thereunder:

1. All applications for the introduction and use of water must be made upon the Application Book or Card and signed by the owner of the premises or by a duly authorized agent.

2. Service pipes not exceeding three-fourths inch in internal diameter will be laid to the curb along existing mains at the expense of the College. Service pipes larger than three-fourths of an inch internal diameter will be installed only upon special permission by the College, and when so installed the applicant shall pay the excess cost thereof within street limits over and above the cost of a three-quarter inch pipe.

3. The user must be at expense of all pipes and fixtures from the street curb-line into his dwelling, and these must be so put in as to meet the approval of our water Superintendent before water is turned on.

4. It is understood that in times of actual scarcity the College will use all reasonable means by pumping and otherwise to keep up the supply, but that it will furnish its own buildings first, and cannot guarantee water supply.

5. Each consumer must have an individual meter which will be installed and repaired by the College.

If a meter installed on the consumer's premises is stolen, or is damaged by freezing, hot water, fire or otherwise, due to the act or negligence of the consumer, the cost of repairs or replacement will be added and considered a part of the water bill for that period. The College shall have the sole right to fix the responsibility for damage.

6. Each family or business concern will be regarded as a separate customer unless by special arrangement.

7. Owners shall so far be responsible for tenants that no new tenant shall be entitled to a supply until all arrears for water used on the premises are paid.

8. The College, by its agent, may enter the premises of any water taker at all reasonable times to examine the pipes and fixtures, the quantity of water used, and the manner of its use.

9. No consumer shall supply other persons or families with water for use elsewhere, nor suffer it to be taken from the premises without a written permit from the College.

10. The College reserves the right to shut off the water from any of the mains, upon notice, while making extensions or repairs, and for all similar or needful purposes; also to shut off the water without notice whenever the exigencies of the case may require, and to keep it shut off as long as may be necessary; and in no case shall the College be liable for damages or rebates by reason of shutting off the water for such purposes or at such times.

11. Any person interfering with the hydrants or other water equipment is liable to prosecution.

12. If bills remain unpaid for twenty days after due, the water may be shut off, and the superintendent is authorized to enforce this regulation; provided that not less than five days' notice shall be given in writing before the water shall be cut off, and the water shall not again be let on, except upon the payment of the amount due, together with a charge for shutting off and letting on the water, not to exceed \$1.00.

13. These Rules and Regulations shall take effect from and after January 1, 1918, and shall supersede

all previous Rules and Regulations.

Rates

There will be no reduction of rates to those who use large quantities of water.

Each user of water must pay the annual service charge of \$6.00 in advance when connection is made, this payment to be made quarterly after the first year.

Each user of water must pay in addition to the service charge 25¢ per each hundred cubic feet of water 550 gallons registered by his meter at the end of each quarter.

This will be reduced to twenty cents per hundred cubic feet provided he pays for it at the Water Works Office within the first ten days of January, April, July and October.

Each additional consumer using the same service connection by one permission shall pay one-half the service charge and the regular consumption charge.

Adopted December 20, 1917, by Presidential Committee of Berea College.

ELECTRICITY EFFECTIVE
JANUARY 1, 1918

For Lighting Purposes

From 1 to 50 kilowatt hours per month 11 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the following month, and 12 1/2 cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

From 50 to 100 kilowatt hours per month 13 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the following month, and 14 cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

From 100 to 300 kilowatt hours per month 12 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the month and 13 cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

From 300 to 800 kilowatt hours per month 10 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the month and 8 1/2 cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

From 800 to 1000 kilowatt hours per month 8 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the month and 7 cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

All in excess of 1000 kilowatt hours per month special rates as may be agreed upon in advance, not exceeding, however, 6 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the month and 5 1/2 cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

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Have You Your First Thousand?



ADVISING young men seeking a fortune, Andrew Carnegie is quoted as saying, "Get your first thousand and the rest will be easy." Have you accumulated your first thousand, young man? If you haven't, start today by opening a bank account. Money in the bank gingers you up. It gives you confidence. If a business opportunity offers, you have the cash. Everybody knows that money makes money. You'll find that a bankbook is your best friend.

Berea National Bank

FARM FOR SALE

The relief committee of the 55 acres of limestone land, well fenced, has been trying to aid in getting watered by springs and ponds, caring for any who may be in need. Six room house, barn, cribs, and out-of-the-weather buildings. Ideal location two miles west of Berea. Easy terms if sold at such help.

W. H. JAMES, Berea, Ky.

Farm For Sale

Forty to 140 acres blue grass land on Dixie Highway, five miles from Berea, three-fourths mile from Kingston Graded School; well watered, in good state of cultivation. Call or address

B. B. Boen, Route 1, Berea, Ky.

WONDERFUL DUKE 522640

I will sell privately my thoroughbred registered Shorthorn bull, "Wonderful Duke 522640," 20 months old and weighs 1600 pounds. Call on or address J. M. Boen, Jr., Berea, Ky.

Ad

1. Hollingsworth Wood, President of the organization, president.

2. Summary of the report for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1917, showed that the work had grown by leaps and bounds, and that there are now twenty-six cities working either directly under Urban League supervision or as a result of the inspiration furnished by the success of the League in other centers.

3. Broadly Speaking the Report Shows

That the past year of the League's work, from a national standpoint, has consisted mainly of efforts to arouse local communities to the demands for social work among the Negro residents with a view to adjusting them to the requirements of city life.

STUMP PULLING OUTFIT
FOR SALE

50-foot 5/8 in. Flexible Plow Steel Wire Hoop; 50 feet 1 in. Flexible Plow Steel Wire Hoop; 1 1/2 in. 5/8 Double Wire Hoop Block; one 12 in. 5/8 Triple Wire Hoop Block; 1 1/4 in. Wire Hoop Take-up Attachment; 2 No. 4 Mesquite Stump Hocks; Clamps, Clips and Shackles, to complete the outfit, all at a bargain.

Ad

THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky.

Ad

MISSISSIPPI FARM FOR RENT

Try out the Sunny South by renting before purchasing. Five years' rental proposition to the right parties for small standing rent, balance in labor; with purchase option when contract is fulfilled.

Ad

THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky.

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

Seale's Restaurant

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

the General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, Casings, Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods.

Phone 363 & 367

RICHMOND, KY.

M. WIDES

the General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap Iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cans or More!

Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, Casings, Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator.

DOGS OR SHEEP

The announcement is made that Kentucky farmers interested in sheep growing are soon to hold a meeting in Louisville, to take steps toward giving this industry a badly needed stimulation.

The one great hindrance to successful sheep raising in Kentucky is the worthless dog. Until the law is changed and better protection offered the farmer against ravages of the dog, we cannot hope for a material increase in sheep production in this State.

In 1860 we had 939,000 sheep in Kentucky and a population of 1,055,684, while in 1916 we only had 414,000 sheep and a population more than double that of 1860. The need of more sheep—more meat and more wool was never more keenly felt. And yet we actually have more dogs than sheep in Kentucky. There is a great hog shortage in this State, due in part to the high cost of feed, yet we could raise and fatten 50,000 head of hogs with the food that is being wasted on worthless dogs.

Very recently the Henry County Fiscal Court allowed chains to farmers totaling \$650, for sheep killed by dogs. Thousands of dollars are paid annually in this way, and thousands of dollars worth of good meat and wool go the dog route.

There are thousands of acres of land all over Kentucky suited to no other purpose than sheep grazing, but this waste land cannot be utilized because of a multiplicity of worthless dogs. Hundreds of farmers because of this are made land poor.

Kentucky farmers are anxious to heed their country's call for more sheep and more wool, and if the coming legislature will enact a law placing such restrictions on dogs as will permit the farmer to have his flocks unmolested, the sheep industry in old Kentucky will soon show a great improvement. Other states have splendid laws protecting sheep from dogs, and why not Kentucky? Such a law should be enacted as a war measure.

It is to be hoped that farmers will write their Senators and Representatives and urge the enactment of a law that will make it possible to produce more sheep in Kentucky. Auxier, Ky. WARREN M. MEEK

TO THE CORN GROWERS OF THE UNITED STATES'

Prepared by G. P. Hartley, Seed Stocks Committee, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

GOOD ROADS

How much more would you pay for a farm located on a good road instead of one unimproved?

Figure the cost of production E. G. H. at the market place and you will know something of the value of good roads.

There is no reason why any county should be behind in roads. Wake up!

You ask a doctor to cure your ills. When it comes to roads, why not ask the man that knows?

Figure what good roads save you besides increasing the value of your farm.

Shelby, Graves, and Fulton Counties have recently appointed Civil Engineers to the position of County Road Engineers.

Several counties will shortly vote on the 2¢ road tax.

Why do boys leave the farm?

If you want good roads, follow the example of counties that have them. It is foolish to experiment in this enlightened age.

The State Road Department wants to help every county in the State. All taxpayers should consult the Department freely.

Why do men sell good farms, located on bad roads?

Where you see good roads, you will find good schools and churches and prosperous, contented people.

Where do you find the best roads?

What do you expect when you are told that a county has no roads?

What makes land valuable aside from fertility?

Copperas.
Copperas is an iron compound, and contains no copper.

largest corn crop ever produced, and have accomplished it under rather unfavorable seasonal and labor conditions. This accomplishment entitles you to special honor.

Now a greater opportunity and task confronts you and the earlier its magnitude is realized, the better will the country be fortified.

Last spring you had a good supply of good seed. Now a very considerable area has suffered a cold, backward summer and about five percent of the corn acreage was frost so early as to make seed sowing impossible. As there is practically no hold-over supply, the frost stricken and drought stricken areas must import seed and next year's success depends upon the promptness and thoughtfulness with which these importations are made.

As considerably thoroughly mature corn is now being harvested in sections with similar climatic conditions to the frost and drought stricken areas, prompt action by each planter who is not now supplied with adapted seed, can prevent a seventy-five million bushel reduction in next year's crop.

Whether you can secure another victory next year depends largely upon your action now. Each and every planter for his own sake, should have sufficient adapted seed set aside now or should get it without delay. To delay is to invite failure. The consequences are too serious to permit transportation problems, state lines, junctures or anything to delay the securing of suitable seed corn for the seedless areas. Suitable seed is available now that will be used for other purposes than seed before next spring. Unadapted seed may be available next spring, but would prove costly at any price whereas well adapted seed should prove profitable at many times its cost.

I make this appeal to you personally because upon you depends the success of next year's corn crop, which is threatened through scarcity of well matured, locally adapted seed. The seed trade, county, state and national workers, though anxious, can help but little except as you make known your needs and your supplies, and you should act now as you would act if next week were corn planting time.

I make this appeal to you personally because upon you depends the success of next year's corn crop, which is threatened through scarcity of well matured, locally adapted seed. The seed trade, county, state and national workers, though anxious, can help but little except as you make known your needs and your supplies, and you should act now as you would act if next week were corn planting time.

Flour, Hay and Grain.

Flour—Winter patents \$10.70, winter fancy \$10.20, do family \$9.70, do extra \$8.70, low grade \$8.20.

Corn—Quotations on new: No. 1 white \$1.85@1.90, No. 1 yellow \$1.85@1.90, No. 1 mixed \$1.85@1.90.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$29.75, No. 2 \$29.50, No. 2 \$27.50@25.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$28.50@29, No. 2 \$28@28.50, No. 1 clover \$28.50@29.

Oats—New, No. 2 white \$2@83c, standard white \$1 1/2@82c, No. 3 white \$1@81 1/2c, No. 3 mixed \$7@80c, No. 3 mixed \$7@79c.

Butter, Poultry and Eggs.

Butter—whole milk creamy extras 53c, centralized creamery extras 50 1/2c, firsts 48 1/2c, seconds 46c, dairy fancy 44c, No. 1 packing stock 33 1/2c, No. 2 eggs 29c.

Eggs—Prime, firsts 55c, firsts 54c, ordinary firsts 40c, seconds 38c.

Live Poultry—Ittrollers, under 2 lbs, 21c; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 21c; roasting chickens, 4 lbs and over, 24c; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 20c; 3 1/2 lbs and over, 16c; under 3 1/2 lbs, 16c; roosters, 15c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$9.50@13; butcher steers, extra \$10.50@11.75, good to choice \$9.50@10.25, common to fair \$6@8.50; heifers, extra \$10@11.50, good to choice \$9@8.10, common to fair \$6@8.50; cows, extra \$8@9, good to choice \$7@8.50; cows, extra \$8@9, good to choice \$7@7.76, common to fair \$6@6.76; canners \$5@6.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$16.35@16.50, good to choice packers and butchers \$16.35, medium and mixed \$16.25@16.35, stags \$11@13.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$13@15.25, light shippers \$15.25@15.50.

Replies Human Sacrifice.

The meaning of the rite of "brecking the bottle" at the launching of ships was originally nothing short of sacrifice. Building a town or launching a ship were solemn matters to our forefathers, not to be done without devoting a life to propitiate the gods. Our timid civilization no longer dares to sacrifice a slave or a prisoner on such occasions and therefore we break the bottle, signifying the taking of a man's life.

How to Find Your Proper Weight.

A simple way to tell what your weight should be has been discovered. First write the figures 110. Then take the number of inches by which you exceed five feet and multiply them by 5c. Add the total to the 110, and the result will give you your proper weight. Thus a man five feet six inches tall will find that his weight should be 143 pounds.

Explorers Simply Groped.

It used to be told of the early explorers of the Mississippi that, after entering the delta, they never knew how they got inside, and that, after passing through it to the gulf, they never knew how they got outside. It was many years before the navigators fixed upon landmarks which enabled them to steer in anything like a straight course.

What makes land valuable aside from fertility?

Copperas is an iron compound, and contains no copper.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$1.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, heard by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER TERM			
EXPENSES FOR BOYS	ACADEMY	COLLEGE	
VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	AND NORMAL		
Incidental Fee \$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00	
Room 6.00	7.20	7.20	
Board, 6 weeks 102.00	102.00	102.00	
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918 21.20	23.40	23.40	
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13 102.00	102.00	102.00	
Total for Term 314.00	33.60	34.60	
EXPENSES FOR GIRLS			
Incidental Fee \$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00	
Room 6.00	7.20	7.20	
Board, 6 weeks 9.60	9.60	9.60	
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918 20.60	22.80	23.80	
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13 9.60	9.60	9.60	
Total for Term 30.20	32.40	33.40	

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting \$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	
Bookkeeping (brief course) 14.00	12.00	10.00	
Bookkeeping (regular course) 7.00	6.00	5.00	
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography 10.50	9.00	7.50	
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument 7.00	6.00	5.00	
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each .. 2.10	1.80	1.50	

In no case will special business fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Tunnels of the Ancients.

Although tunneling is among the most ancient of enterprises, more progress has been made in it in the last century than in the twenty centuries which preceded it. It is now known that such in the semi-mythical days of the Theban kings the long tunnel into the mountain rock, expanding at a distance of 400 feet or so, into some lofty chamber, was a common work. The rock temples of Nubia and India, too, show that in certain matters at any rate moderns may still learn from the ancients.

How to Find Your Proper Weight.

A simple way to tell what your weight should be has been discovered. First write the figures 110. Then take the number of inches by which you exceed five feet and multiply them by 5c. Add the total to the 110, and the result will give you your proper weight. Thus a man five feet six inches tall will find that his weight should be 143 pounds.

Explorers Simply Groped.

It used to be told of the early explorers of

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

BEER AND STUPIDITY.

"The most sinister thing about beer is its apparent harmlessness," says Dr. Edwin F. Bowers. "Whisky, wine, gin, brandy and other so-called 'hard drinks' long hid behind the Biblical bulwark, 'for the stomach's sake.' At last science and common sense combined to prove that they have no peculiar medicinal value. Then beer picked up the fallen banner. The 'food values' of beer and ale have been proclaimed so widely and entertainingly that the average person fatuously believes in them. Besides, beer is supposed to be the beverage of that truly neutral country lying between sobriety and inebriety. It is the cup of compromise. 'I can drink beer all night without feeling it,' is a common enough remark.

"But can you?

"Modern scientific research has shown that, contrary to general belief, beer is proportionately much more noxious than are wines or liquors. The Bremen Anti-Alcohol congress, a conclave of many of the most famous physicians in Europe, concluded that, while spirituous liquors make a man brutal and dulls his judgment, an adequate amount of beer makes him show-witted, and abolishes judgment. While wine or brandy in sufficient quantity, makes a man crazy, beer tends to make him stupid."



—Liberty.

GERMAN SOLDIERS AND BEER.

According to Edward Landsberg, head of the United States Brewing company of Chicago, Germany has a ruling that two-thirds of all the beer made in the empire must go to the men at the front. Each German soldier has a daily allowance of one gallon of beer. "We do not know if this statement is true," says the American issue, "but if it is, it explains the ravages committed by the Germans in Belgium and northern France. It explains the butchery and mauling of babies and the unspeakable crimes committed on helpless women and bears out the declaration of science and medicine that beer is a brutalizer. If these horrors result from a beer diet, then in the name of America keep beer away from our soldiers!"

THE FIRST FRUITS OF PROHIBITION.

The city jail is let; owing to prohibition there is no further use for it. Not owing to the ratepayers of Vancouver \$10,000 a year.

We told you so.

For the first 12 days in September on which the police courts were open there were 86 convictions for drunkenness. For the corresponding period in October, prohibition month, the total convictions were seven.

We told you so. But only in part. Prohibition's results, as exhibited in the reduction of the number of law breakers are better even than we hoped.—Vancouver (B. C.) World.

BARS INTOXICANTS.

The governor of the territory of Idaho, Hon. Louis Eugene Pinkham, has decreed that liquors shall be banned from the official banquets given by him. He showed his sincerity in the matter at the dinner recently given in honor of the commission from Japan en route to Washington.

CHANGE THEIR TUNE.

When the breweries and distilleries were after farmers' votes, They boasted how much rye they used, and barley, corn and oats; But when prohibition threatened they cried with might and main, "Oh, spare our trade, dear people, we use hardly any grain!"

THE FARMER IS NOT WORRYING. The saloon advocates cry: "If you vote out the saloons there will be no panic, the farmer will get nothing for his corn." In the past three years we have voted out of business 244,000 booze joints and the farmer receives more for his corn than ever.—Billy Sunday.

BANK DEPOSITS SOAR.

It is estimated that in the two months after Utah went dry Salt Lake City bank deposits increased 3 per cent, or more than \$1,000,000. One bank alone reported an increase of \$200,000.

ST. LOUIS GETTING READY.

Mayor Kiel of St. Louis has said that his city would not suffer a great economic shock if the nation went dry, as St. Louis brewers are now putting out substitutes for beer and making nonalcoholic drinks.

How to Enjoy the Bible

By REV. HOWARD W. POPE
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Oh, how I love Thy law.—P-1997.

Some people enjoy the Bible greatly. They open it as eagerly as a hungry man sits down to dinner, and they never seem to weary of it. David says, "Oh, how I love thy law! It is my meditation all the day. How sweet are thy words unto me! Tasted! Yea, sweet er than honey to my mouth."

Many people cannot truthfully speak as did the Psalmist. On the contrary they find the Bible a very uninteresting book, and though they read it occasionally; it is not because they enjoy it, but rather from a sense of duty, is it not for anyone to really enjoy the Bible so that they will prefer this book above all others? Surely it is, and any one who will accept the following suggestions will soon find the Bible has become the most precious of all books.

In order to enjoy the Bible one needs to be born again. The various books of the Bible were written by godly men, and for the use of godly people. While its stories are always interesting to children, and its sublime sentiments and literary beauty appeal to all classes, still the book as a whole does not interest ungodly people, partly because it is a constant rebuke to them, and partly because it is addressed chiefly to those who love God. A person who has not been born again does not enjoy spiritual things, because he has not a spiritual nature. As soon as he accepts Christ, however, he becomes a partaker of the divine nature, and at once the Bible becomes a necessity to him. It answers his questions and satisfies the cravings of his new spiritual nature.

Sign of the New Heart.

One of the first and surest signs of a new heart is a relish for the Bible. This is what the Apostle Peter refers to when he says, "As newborn babes desire the sincere milk of the word that ye may grow thereby." A book on lodge matters can hardly be expected to interest one who does not belong to that particular order, neither is it a very attractive to one who does not desire to travel. Let a man join the lodge, however, and at once he is interested to learn all he can about the order. So if he is planning a trip to Europe he finds great pleasure in reading Baedeker's Guide, because it describes the countries where he is going. For the same reason the Bible is interesting to a Christian, because it is a series of letters addressed to him personally by his Heavenly Father, describing the country where he is going, and giving full directions as to how to reach it.

Another condition requisite for enjoying the Bible is that we recognize the real object of life, which is to become acquainted with God. "And this is life eternal that they should know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast seen" (John 17:31).

If the real object of one's life is to know God, the Bible at once becomes the book of all books, because it reveals God's character and purpose as no other book does. David's opinion of it is expressed in the words, "Thy Word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path," and God's estimate of it is given in his injunction to Joshua, "This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth, but thou shall meditate therein day and night."

Revolution is progressive and necessarily slow. It has taken God many centuries to reveal to the race what is contained in the Bible, because sin has so blinded our vision that we are slow to apprehend spiritual truth. Furthermore, the Bible has to be relegated to each human being separately, as if there were no other person in existence. Since the Bible is the principal means by which God reveals his character and purpose, it is evident that our acquaintance with him, which began at our conversion, will progress just in proportion to our study and practice of the word of God.

Know Your Bible.

If we neglect the Bible, we shall never know God intimately, and we shall always be weak and ineffectual Christians. If, however, we search the Scriptures diligently, we shall find it a most fascinating study, and as our acquaintance with God increases we will grow in grace and spiritual power. "The people that do know their God shall be strong, and still do exploits." (Dan. 11:32.)

The reason why the Bible has a personal interest for each of us is that it is God's mouthpiece and medium of communication with the people of all ages. For instance, when God saw men forsaking him to pursue their own evil, he cried out through his prophet, "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him." That message was not limited to the people of Israhel's time only, but it represents God's feeling toward the wicked.

Seventeen

A Tale of Youth and Summer Time and the Baxter Family, Especially William

By BOOTH TARKINGTON
Copyright, 1916, 1917, by Metropolitan Magazine.

CHAPTER XIX. Marooned.

THE gasping William it seemed that she already had kept on like this all night, and he expressed himself in one great, frank, agonized moan of relief when the music stopped. "I sh' think misclained'd be dead!" he said as he wiped his brow. And, then discovering that May Parcher stood at his elbow, he spoke hastily to her. "M'ay' the next 'thyon'?"

But Miss Parcher had begun to applaud the musicians for an encore. She shook her head. "Next's the third extra," she said. "And, anyhow, this one's going to be encored now. You can have the twenty-second if there is any."

William threw a wild glance about him, looking for other girls, but the tireless orchestra began to play the encore, and Miss Boke, who had been applauding, instantly cast herself upon him. "Come on!" she cried. "Don't let's miss a second of it! It's just glorious!"

And, grasping his arm, she propelled him toward the platform with a merry little rush.

He passed five dances—long, long dances.

Likewise five encores—long encores.

After each dance Miss Boke conducted him back to the maple tree, afoot from the general throng, and William found the intermissions almost equal to his mortification upon the platform. But, as there was a barely perceptible lull in their favor, he collected some fragments of his broken spirit when Miss Boke would have borne him to the platform for the sixth time and begged to "sit this one out," alleging that he had "kind of turned his ankle or something," he believed.

The cordial girl at once placed him upon the chair and gallantly procured another for herself. In her solicitude she sat close to him, looking fondly at his face, while William, though now and then rubbing his ankle for plausibility's sake, gazed at the platform with an expression which Gustave Doré would gratefully have found suggestive. Upon the many colored platforms the inoffensive One drifted to and fro, back and forth, her little blond head and a golden net, glittering here and there like a bit of tinsel blowing across a flower garden.

And when that dance and its encore were over she went to lean against a tree, while Wallace Banks fanned her, but she was so busy with Wallace that she did not notice William, though she passed near enough to waft a breath of violet scent to his wan nose. A fragment of her silver speech tinkled in his ear:

"Oh, Wallace Banks, old pid s'nt have Bravu Jose-Joe's dance 'less Joe say so! Lola mus' be fair! Wallace misfit!"

"That's that Miss Pratt," observed Miss Boke, following William's gaze with some interest. "You met her yet?"

"Yeh," said William.

"She's been visiting here all summer." Miss Boke informed him. "I wuk at a little teah this afternoon, and some of the girls said this Miss Pratt said she'd never dream of getting engaged to any man that didn't have \$100,000. I don't know if it's true or not, but I expect so. Anyway, they said they heard her say so."

William lifted his right hand from his ankle and passed it time after time across his damp forehead. He did not believe that Miss Pratt could have expected herself in so mercenary a manner, but if she had, well, one fact in British history had so impressed him that he remembered it even after exhaustion. William Pitt, the younger had been prime minister of England at twenty-one. Undoubtedly Miss Boke's bit of gossip added somewhat to the already sufficient malice of William's evening.

"Up at the lake," Miss Boke chattered on. "We got to use the hotel dining room for the boys. It's a fine good deal like this floor is tonight just about oily enough and as nice a floor as I ever danced on. We have awfully good times up at the lake. Course there aren't so many men there like there are here tonight and I must say I am glad to get a chance to dance with a man again! I told you you'd dance all night once we got started, and look at the way it's turned out! One step just sort of exploit."

With that she turned her back upon him and prattled merrily to the gentleman of sixteen upon her right.

"Still and cold say William. Let her talk to the man at the other side of her as she would, and ever so gayly William knew that she was conscious every instant of the reprehensible pros-

dance straight through an evening with one person, the way we're doing."

"Yes," William reflected, "it had to be me!" With all the crowd to choose from, Mrs. Parcher had to go and pick on him! All the others went about free as butterflies from girl to girl—girls that danced like girls! All, all except William danced with Miss Pratt! What Miss Pratt had offered him was a choice between the thirty-second dance and the twenty-first extra. That was what he had to look forward to—the thirty-second regular or the twenty-first extra!

Meanwhile, merely through eternity, he was sent into Miss Boke.

The tie that bound them oppressed him as if it had been an ill-omened matrimony, and he sat beside her like an unwilling old husband. All the while Miss Boke had no appreciation whatever of her companion's real condition, and when little, spasmotic, sinister changes appeared in his face, as they certainly did from time to time, she attributed them to pains in his ankle.

So they danced again and again.

When the fourteenth dance came, about half an hour before midnight, they were still dancing together.

It was upon the conclusion of this fourteenth dance that Mr. Parcher

came upon her left. And somehow these moments of quiet and melancholy dignity became the most satisfactory he had known that evening, for as he sat so silent, so austere, and not yet eating, though a plate of chicken salad had been placed upon his lap, he began to feel that there was something about him a mysterious superiority which set him apart from other people and above them.

And, although Miss Pratt continued to make merry with the man upon her right, it seemed to William that this was but outward show. He had a strange, subtle impression that the mysterious superiority which set him apart from others was becoming perceptible to her; that she was feeling it too.

Over the chatter and laughter of the guests rose a too familiar voice. "Lemme hep you to nice tongue sandwich, Indy. No'm? Nice green lettuce sandwich, Indy?"

Genesis!

"Nice tongue sandwich, Indy?" he could be heard vociferating, perhaps a little too much as if he had sandwiches for sale. "Lemme jes' lay this nice green lettuce sandwich on you' plate for you, Indy."

Because he was a new waiter he strongly wished to show familiarity with his duties—familiarity, in fact, with everything and everybody. This yearning, born of self-doubt and intensified by a slight touch of gin, was beyond question the inspiration of his painful behavior when he came near the circle of chairs where sat Mr. and Mrs. Parcher, Miss Parcher, Miss Pratt, Miss Boke, Mr. Watson, Mr. Bullitt, others and William.

"Nice tongue sandwich, Indy!" he announced semicaricature walking beneath his high borne tray. "Nice green lettuce sandwich!" He came suddenly to a dramatic dead stop as he beheld William sitting before him, wearing that strange new dignity and Mr. Baxter's evening clothes. "Name of godness!" Genesis exclaimed, so loudly that every one looked up. "How in the livin' world you evuh come to git here? You daddy nutty mus' a' weakened way down fo' he let you wear his low cut vest an' pants an' long tall coat! I bet any man 50 cents you gone an' stole 'em out aftah he done went to bed!"

And he burst into a wild, free African laugh.

At seventeen such things are not embarrassing; they are catastrophic. But, mercifully, catastrophes often produce numbness in the victims. More as in a trance than actually William heard the outbreak of his young companions.

A florist of music challenged the dancers. Couples appeared upon the platform.

The dreadful supper was over.

The ineffable One, supremely pink, rose from her seat at William's side and moved toward the platform with the glowing Joe Bullitt. Then William, roused to action by this sight, sprang to his feet and took a step toward them, but it was only one weak step.

A warm and ample hand placed itself firmly inside the crook of his elbow. "Let's get started for this one before the floor gets all crowded up," said Miss Boke.

Miss Boke danced and danced with him. She danced him on and on and on.

At half past 1 the orchestra played "Home, Sweet Home." As the last bars sounded a group of earnest young men who had surrounded the lovely guest of honor, talking vehemently, broke into loud shouts, embraced one another and capered variously over the lawn. Mr. Parcher beheld from a distance these manifestations and then, with an astonishment even more profound, took note of the tragic William, who was running toward him, radiant, Miss Boke hovering futilely in the far background.

"What's all the hullabaloo?" Mr. Parcher inquired.

"Miss Pratt!" gasped William. "Miss Pratt!"

"Well, what about her?"

And upon receiving William's reply Mr. Parcher might well have discerned behind the invisible hand of an ironclad recompensing Providence making things even—taking from the one to give to the other.

"She's going to stay!" shouted the happy William. "She's promised to stay another week!"

And then, mingling with the sounds of rejoicing, there ascended to heaven the stricken cry of an elderly man plunging blindly into the house in search of his wife.

Jane one sunshiny morning stood outdoors watching interestedly the unloading of moving vans into a house across the way. Her mouth was equally affected, remaining open at a visible crisis in the performance of its duty—consuming bread and apple juice. These were the tokens of her agitation upon beholding the removal of a doll's house from one of the wagons. This doll's house was at least five feet high of proportionate breadth and depth, the customary absence of a facade disclosing an interior of four luxuriant doors, with stairways, fireplaces and wall paper. Here was a mansion wherein doll duchesses, no less, must dwell.

Straightway a little girl ran out of the open doorway of the brick house and, with a self-importance concentrated to the point of shrewishness, began to give orders concerning the disposal of her personal property, which included, as she made clear, not only the doll's mansion, but also three doll's trunks and a packing case of fair size.

"And this is our first quarrel." "And I'm terribly disappointed in you. With all his faults my first husband was certainly a good scrapper."

spect to hands, brow, chin and the knee of white stockings, as could be expected of any bonyish body person of nine or ten whose mother is house moving.

The little girl across the street was of course instantly aware of Jane, though she pretended not to be, and from the first her self-importance was in large part assumed for the benefit of the observer. After a moment's silence, due to her failure to think of any proper response to workmen who had pointedly criticised her, she resumed the peremptory direction of her affairs.

Then, apparently in the very mist of her care, she suddenly and without warning ceased to boss, walked out into the street, halted and stared frankly at Jane.

(To Be Continued)

LOST

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JOHN WHITE & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Liberal discount
and full value paid
for raw
FURS
Hides and
Gent Skins

JACKSON COUNTY
Privett

Privett, Dec. 22.—We have had some very severe weather for the past two weeks.—The infant of James Brumback is very sick. There will be a Christmas tree and program at Gray Hawk Dec. 24th.—All the teachers were called to Mc Kee Dec. 22, to sign the book for the four month draw before our incoming Sup't. H. F. Minter takes charge.—The wife of Silas York, who has been sick so long, is no better; she is not expected to live long.—Mrs. Hattie Minter left Thursday for Lexington, where she will spend the Xmas holidays with her four children, who are at the Orphans' Home. Bob Evans is very poorly.—Leonard Burch and family of this place have moved to Irvine. We are sorry to give them up.—Mrs. L. V. Morris, who has been sick for some time, is improving.—The Death Angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Huff and took from them their son, John, age 22 years and 7 months. John was called from his home in September to go and fight for his country, he answered the call and left home Sept. 20; he stayed at Camp Taylor awhile and then was removed to Camp Shelly, Miss., where he spent a few weeks and was taken sick with measles and pneumonia fever, and died on Dec. 11, 1917. His body was started from Miss. Dec. 12 and reached his home Dec. 15. He had never made any confessions to the church, but had always been a good, kind and loving boy. Services were held at the home, Saturday at 3 o'clock p.m., by Rev. Bartlette and on Sunday at 2 o'clock, by Rev. Anderson; then he was taken for burial in the family cemetery near the home. He leaves father, step-mother, one brother and two sisters, one half brother and two half sisters and one step-sister and a host of friends. We extend our heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family. "We love him, yes we love him; but angels love him more, and they have sweetly called him home to yonder Shining Shore."

A Friend,
Eva Peters,
Tyner

Tyner, Dec. 23.—But little corn has been gathered in this vicinity.—W. H. Reynolds returned Saturday night from a several days' trip in Madison, Powell and Lee Counties. He advises all farmers to take special care of their broadsows and young pigs. He has just shipped seven pigs to Pikeville and has received orders for 25 more. Mr. Reynolds also advises farmers to look closely after their seed corn as most all corn grown this year is of a poor quality and there is a shortage in seed corn throughout the corn belt. He predicts a shortage in corn crops for next year on account of poor seed corn, from 25 to 50%.—Pete Fry of Owsley County will be our County Agent for next year.—Coleman Reynolds lost a fine yearling Oilly last week, worth \$150. She ran through a wire fence and broke her neck.—Crt Gentry of Edell has bought the Jim Henry Jones farm for \$5,000. We are glad to have Mr. Gentry for a neighbor.—Died on the 22nd, the eighteen month old child of Mrs. Alice Shaffner, of pneumonia.—Mr. and Mrs. Chester Moore of Ill., are visiting home folks.—John Carter, after an eight year's stay in Ill., has moved his family back and says there is no place like Old Kentucky.

OWSLEY COUNTY
Island City

Island City, Dec. 21.—We have experienced some very cold weather in this part of late.—Monroe King is said to be improving slowly.—The baby of Joe Sizemore, who was not expected to live, is some better.—Frank Gentry will not move on the farm of Isaac Chestnut this year, but will remain on the Daugherty farm.—J. S. Bowman of Vine, who contracted his farm for \$3,000.00 and received \$1,000 payment, failed to get the remainder, making the contract void.—J. C. Gentry has moved to his new home near Tyner.—Daniel Bowman passed through our place one day this week enroute to Burning Springs where he contemplates having some dental work done.—The Rev. A. D. Bowman and little daughter, Grova, on their return

from Cincinnati, O., came over to Berea and were the happy guests of their cousin, Belle Welch, from Sunday morning till Monday morning. William Sheet has moved from the Peters farm to Spivey, and will occupy the Dan Campbell farm for the coming year.—Desse Wilson is preparing to build a new barn near the old one.—The oil men have succeeded in getting their tools and drill out which were lodged in in the well and will soon be drilling again.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY
Disputanta

Disputanta, Dec. 25.—John and Arthur Groucher, who have been working at Hamilton, O., are home visiting their parents thru Xmas.—Married, Dec. 24, Miss Edna McCracken to Ivory Anglin, with Mullins officiating. The bride is a handsome daughter of Isaac McCracken of Johnetta; the groom is a prominent farmer of this vicinity.—Mason Anglin, Jr., has gone to Middlebown, O., to work.—Mrs. Nancy Abney has been very sick with lagriope.—James Wolf has gone to Ohio to work.—Oscar Thomas, who has been working at Richmond, is visiting his father, W. H. Thomas, then Christmas.—There was regular meeting at clear Creek Saturday and Sunday. They called Bro. Ponder for their pastor for the coming year.

David Abney, Jr., of Hamilton, O., is visiting home folks here thru Christmas.—Clell Cook returned home from Kings Mills, O., where he has been at work.—Bill Anderson of Silver Creek passed here enroute for Bill White's, calling on friends there. Stanley Payne, operator at Berea, was visiting his home folks last Saturday. Bill Anglin was in Mt. Vernon last week on business.—Eta Spiers of Berea is here visiting friends thru Christmas.—Clay Hoddy of Goochland attended church here Sunday.—People of this vicinity had a little treat during Christmas; it was a little sugar. We have been using cane molasses for our sweets.—Lafe Owens was in Mt. Vernon last week.—We are sorry to say we're going to lose one of our best farmers and prominent citizens—Sherman Chasteen who has sold his farm to George Gathill of Goochland.

PULASKI COUNTY
Walnut Grove

Walnut Grove, Dec. 24.—Victor Sutton, private, who died at Camp Shelly, after a back-set from mumps and measles, was brought back to his old home at Oella, near here and was buried Sunday afternoon.—John G. Farley, who has been in school at Berea College these past few months, is home again with parents and friends.—The Rev. Jerry Farley preached a real sermon of inspiration and edification at the Walnut Grove school house Sunday.—Henry Carter, John G. Farley, Hubert Goble and the Misses Frances Stevens and Cecil Ping plan to leave here next Monday for Berea College where they will be in school the next few months. They work for success.—Ed. Smith and Scott Hansford made a business trip to Brodhead Saturday.—Willie DeBord made a business trip to Somerset Friday.—Miss Isabelle and Cecil Ping spent Sunday at the home of James Ping.

Hock Farley has just purchased the John L. Isaacs store at Oella.—Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Smith attended church at the Walnut Grove school Sunday.—Miss Bess DeBord, a member of Berea College faculty, announced on December 14 that 299,923 applications had already been received, representing \$2,073,728,500.

The insurance offered by the United States government to members of its military and naval forces has been called the most just and humane provision ever made by any nation for its soldiers and sailors.

That its value and advantages are appreciated by the Army and Navy is evidenced by the extent which it has been availed of. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo officially announced on December 14 that 299,923 applications had already been received, representing \$2,073,728,500.

The average amount for applicants is \$86,679, which is very little less than the maximum of \$100,000. The American forces in France were prompt in availing themselves of the insurance. Gen. Pershing himself subscribing to the maximum of \$100,000.

On Monday, Gen. Pershing advised the War Department that Canevay with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Fred Powell and

Charlie Johnson have gone to Hamilton to work.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lamb's baby has been very sick with pneumonia, but is better at this writing.—J. O. Bowman is at home to spend the holidays.—The Sunday School at this place will give a play Saturday night, the twenty-ninth, entitled, "Brother Poor's Banquet Party."

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Dec. 24.—The spirit of Christmas is in the air, as a result we are having entertainments, trees, and home coming for the joyous event.—The program given by the Blue Lick Sunday School, Friday eve, December 21 under the auspices of Misses Miller and Sargent, of Berea, was pronounced a decided success by everyone.—The tree, in its vivid and sparkling decorations, loaded with toys and presents for every one, was a delightful treat for the children.—Arch Flanery, who has been a teacher at the Battle Creek High School for the past year, as Physical Trainer, is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Flanery.—Farmers seem to be enthusiastic over their sales of produce, especially fat hogs from which they realized handsome profits.—Hogs are scarce and not to be had by the poor class.—Eggs bring 50 per dozen; butter, 40¢ per pound; apples, \$1.00 per bushel. Money is more plentiful than at any other Christmas because very little, if any, from this section has gone out for whisky.—There will be seasons of order and quiet where chaos and confusion once reigned. Praise the Lord for this blessing on Blue Lick

POULTRY THE BEST CHANCE

Back Yards and Farms Can Double the Nation's Meat Supply

Poultry must be produced next year in places where it has not been produced before, and everywhere a few nights destroyed as many as seven calves, writes a correspondent. Ultimately the sport was found, and a chase resulted in her being brought to bay by a large hunting dog owned by the farmer, and which was then with one of his native hogs some little distance from the line taken by the in the pursuit. The leopard made no attempt to take refuge in a tree, as is usual, but fought. The dog immediately tackled her, gripping the hind quarters. With the dog still hanging to her she sprang at the boy, carrying him to the ground. The boy, who was of unusually powerful build, succeeded in gripping the animal by the throat, and the two struggled on the ground. When the turner arrived the leopard had been effectively strangled and was relaxing its grip of the boy, who was badly injured.

The meat supplies available to European us are short. Meat must be shipped to the war is won by the forces who fight for freedom. The war will be won if we fail in food production, but not won by us. We must understand what will happen if we do not provide the enormous quantities of foodstuffs that the Allies cannot produce for themselves.

Are we going to feed our Army on chickens and eggs? Of course not. But by greatly increasing our production of chickens and eggs, and by eating those chickens and eggs ourselves, we will naturally eat much less beef and pork. In fact, that beef and pork can be sent to Europe.

The United States Department of Agriculture calls upon the country to double poultry production next year. That can be done if the farms will keep an average of 100 hens instead of an average of 40 hens, as is present, and if every family in the

Boy Strangles Leopard.

Strangling a leopard with its bare hands was the feat performed by a boy in South Africa. The leopard, a full-grown female, had in the course of a few nights destroyed as many as seven calves, writes a correspondent. Ultimately the sport was found, and a chase resulted in her being brought to bay by a large hunting dog owned by the farmer, and which was then with one of his native hogs some little distance from the line taken by the in the pursuit. The leopard made no attempt to take refuge in a tree, as is usual, but fought. The dog immediately tackled her, gripping the hind quarters. With the dog still hanging to her she sprang at the boy, carrying him to the ground. The boy, who was of unusually powerful build, succeeded in gripping the animal by the throat, and the two struggled on the ground. When the turner arrived the leopard had been effectively strangled and was relaxing its grip of the boy, who was badly injured.

Bear Waited and Killed Enemy.

A story is told of a man who met a grizzly out alone in the mountains and succeeded in bringing him down. He was an enormous bear, even for a grizzly and the lone hunter, after a good look at him left him lying in the woods and went into camp to get help in bringing in his game. Two men came back with him walking single file through the trees, the man who had killed the grizzly in the rear. And when they came to the place where the grizzly had fallen, there he was, dead and disheveled, but alive and standing his huge bulk across the path, waiting. Before any one of the men had time to draw his gun or reach from his amazement, the grizzly had rushed past the two strangers to him and killed the man who had wounded him to the death. Not until he had killed his slayer did he drop dead at the feet of the other two men who had been powerless to prevent the tragedy.

Grand and Glorious.

When for years your friends have been remarking your gray hairs, and your teeth repairs have mounted until you have counted you might as well be keeping a car, and the least little excursion into the prints gives you a headache; and your wife explains to visitors that you have outgrown all interest in dancing and cards; and all your old girls have their going to school; and the only novelties you care to see any more are the more exciting pictures; and then when, one evening some young folks are in and old fashioned inn, walnuts in, and your wife says you'd better go easy on it or you'll regret it before morning, and you throw caution to the winds and eat all you want, and awaken next morning without a pain—nay, n't one of those well known grand and glorious feelings?—Kansas City Star.

Sure Cure for Seasickness.

In "An Irishwoman in China" Mrs. De Burgh Dudy tells of an amusing incident that she witnessed on the Japanese ship Soudan Maru. A young lady, after long seclusion in her cabin, came on deck and walked about a little. Presently the breeze freshened, the ship began to roll, and she turned pale. To my astonishment, says Mrs. Dudy, I saw a Japanese sailor go up to her and stop her violently between the shoulders with his open hand. "Well," I cried to the captain, who was standing beside me, "what a shame! Why did he do that?" "I'm so sorry," said the captain in a small, meek voice. "I told him to do it. We think it such a good cure for seasickness!" And says Mrs. Dudy, it did cure her, for she was so indignant that she forgot her uneasy feelings, scolded the man roundly and felt much better.

The Perfect Gentleman.

"Even our ideas of honor change," notes a friend who is always arguing that virtue is a mere matter of geography or era. "It is but a century since a Man of Honor—was an entirely different sort of person from the one to whom that term could be applied today. A Man of Honor—a Real Gentleman—was one who made it a point to pay all his gambling debts and wine bills, even if he had to marry to get the money." But our friend is wrong about honor. The one he mentions was not a man of honor—he was merely called so. The Indians were not natives of India just because Columbus thought they were, though the misnomer stuck to them for all generations.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Be Sure of Your Ground.

Do not talk half of what you know; do not think less of what you have materials to think justly upon; and do not look for things only that you like, when there are others to be seen—this is the lesson to be taught to our youth, and inured in them; and that mainly by our own example and countenance. Never teach a child anything of which you are not yourself sure; and, above all, if you feel anxious to force anything into the mind of a tender youth, not the virtue of youth and early association may fasten it there, be sure it is no lie which you thus smother.—John Ruskin.

False and True Freedom.

There are two freedoms—the false, where a man is free to do what he likes; and the true, where a man is free to do what he ought.—Oscar Kingsley.

SIX AND A HALF BILLION POUNDS OF MEAT FOOD

What City and Country Can Produce in the Form of Poultry and Eggs

If poultry production is doubled next year, as is readily possible with this city and country co-operation, we will have 6,500,000,000 pounds of meat food, in the form of poultry and eggs. This will release almost that many pounds of other meats,—pork and beef, for our armies in Europe, and for the armies and civilian population of the Allies.

If we do not produce this amount of poultry we may find ourselves short of meat food to just that extent.

It is a patriotic duty of the utmost importance that every farmer and every person in town do his part in producing this increase of poultry, which will help to win the war. It is also a profitable proposition for the average individual. Both town and farm families will produce, at its lowest cost, meat food for their own use, and, by putting up eggs for winter use will further reduce living expenses.

The poultry will be handled as a by product of the farm and back-yard, each flock being large enough to utilize the scraps and waste from the kitchen and the pick-ups around the place, supplemented by some feed. But no flock should be out of proportion to the ground space and the kitchen waste, not so large that feed will become relatively too costly an item. The idea is not only to increase our poultry production, but to do it economically, to do it at very little cost, by turning the waste of kitchens and backyards all over the United States into chickens and eggs. Fowls are the only medium through which a good deal of this waste can be transformed into a valuable food product.

Too Steady.

The northern born foreman of a construction crew in the south posted a notice saying he wanted day laborers. The only response was in the person of a haggard looking colored man who appeared at the door of the work shop, sat in hand, and stated that he would not be altogether averse to accepting employment. First, though, he made so bold as to inquire concerning the nature of the work.

"Do you want a good regular job—steady work day in and day out, with steady pay?" snarled the northerner.

The visitor backed away. "No, sir, not I. I kin git anything else to do," he stated. Saturday Evening Post.

SAY RICH MEN OF THE U. S. PLOT TO DEFRAUD

(Continued from Page One)

books of the Chicago Junction Railway company. An insurance was in an attempt to obscure earnings which made it appear that \$700,000 surplus earnings had been spent for improvements.

A sweeping investigation of the whole plan by the commissioner of internal revenue is expected and legally forbidding the use of these blind securities in all probability will result.

The commission has revealed the introduction of a bearer warrant system of concealing property ownership in connection with its inquiry into ownership by the Chicago packers of the Chicago Terminal railways. In its investigation it has run up against a stone wall in many places by finding millions in property in the form of warrants issued only to "bearer" and not indicating the name of the real owner any more than an ordinary bank note. The method of casting these warrants and receiving dividends is just as obscene. The holder of a bearer warrant for stock in a corporation may take it to any bank and without endorsing it deposit and receive the money. The bank forwards the coupon to the corporation on which it is drawn and gets its money.

Likewise in the voting of stock, bearer warrants give the owner the privilege of voting to control the affairs of his corporation merely by securing a proxy which need not bear his name or may identify him.

No Knowledge of Holders.

Commissioner Colver during the hearing called attention to the fact that a corporation might make an entirely honest return to the government and yet be unable to state to whom dividends are paid. The commission's investigation showed that officers of corporations using this method have no knowledge of who the stockholders are because bearer warrants are merely issued by number.

The trade commission is prepared to make available to the treasury full evidence of the operation of the plan.

The terms of the new revenue law make this plan possible. Under the old law taxes on dividends were deducted by the corporations before being paid to the stockholders. Under the new law the corporation is only required to give information as to who receives the dividends.

Under the bearer warrant system the corporation is totally unable to give this information, no matter how mandatory the law, because the corporation officers do not know who owns the stock.

Today's disclosures at the hearing also included evidence of how the Chicago packers' ring reaches out to control scores of interests.

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